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press the night work of women from the first law made in England in 1842 up to 1903, and gives a tabulated statement of laws in different countries (p. xvi). He concludes that it has a bad effect upon industry as well as upon individuals and the family, and that all countries are making efforts to suppress it, especially in the last decade.

CAROLINE M. HILL.

Les industries insalubres. Published by the International Association for Legal Protection of Workingmen. Jena: Gustav Fischer, 1903. 8vo, pp. lx + 438.

This is a collection of reports on the precautions taken in certain unsanitary industries, particularly in the manufactures of matches and lead colors. There are three groups of such industries: (1) those in which the effect is toxic or infectious; (2) those in which there is much dust or noxious vapor; (3) those in which there is great liability to accidents or explosions. The International Labor Bureau has sent out questionnaires to factory inspectors as to the number of hours in the working day, hours of rest, approximate number of workingmen and their ages, methods of heat, light, and ventilation, cubic feet of air per workman, precautions in case of accident, measures to protect against danger from vapor, gas, dust, explosions, etc. The reports are answers to some or all of these questions.

C. M. H.

Bibliographie der Finanzwissenschaft. Bearbeitet und herausgegeben von JOSEF STAMMHAMMER. Jena: Gustav Fischer, 1903. 8vo, pp. vi + 416.

In his bibliography of public finance, Herr Stammhammer has grouped titles under general subjects, by countries, chronologically. For example, the titles relating to the United States are cited under some thirty-five or forty headings; those relating to Germany and England, under seventy odd headings each; France, 138; and so of other countries, states, and cities. The material relating to any given country is thus widely distributed according to subject-matter, but may be easily assembled through the index, where subjects are grouped by countries and minor geographical divisions. In any but a German publication one might have expected to find page references introduced into this index as an obvious, if unlogical, labor-saving device; this, however, is an inessential matter. Page references are

given in the author index, which, again, greatly enhances the value of the bibliography. Herr Stammhammer has already published two bibliographies of socialism and communism, and promises to bring out in the immediate future one of money, banking and credit. While the material brought together relating to different countries cannot be regarded as exhaustive in every case, it is for general purposes sufficiently so, and, considering the field covered, is so to a remarkable degree. The work is done in a thoroughly scientific spirit, and is a credit to German industriousness and scholarship. The bibliography will prove an invaluable one to students in finance.

JOHN C. CUMMINGS.

Monopolistic Combinations in the German Coal Industry. By FRANCIS WALKER. New York: The Macmillan Co. (Publications of the American Economic Association, Third Series, Vol. V, No. 5.) 8vo, pp. viii + 334.

This is a study of first-rate importance. For twenty-five years the combinations in the German coal trade have been a prominent feature of that industry, and yet, while much has been written about various phases of it, no complete study of the subject has hitherto appeared. The task set for himself by the author is to examine the history, the organization, and the practical operation of these combinations, paying special attention to their policy in regard to production and prices and their relations to the dealers and to labor and the problem of state control.

Although some traces of association among German coal-producers are found as far back as 1858, it was not till during the depression that followed the boom period of the early seventies that anything like a cartel was formed. From 1887 to the present time, with many breaks and changes of policy, there has been a persistent effort of producers to get away from the evils of competition. The author attributes this recourse to combination not merely to the bad times of the period, but in part to the drift of governmental policy toward protection.

In a decade that marked the swing from free-trade to protection, it is not strange that the principle of free competition began to give place to the principle of combination. The raw iron industry had demanded and received protection; the coal industry had to take care of itself, and it saw only one course open — combination — both for maintaining the home market and for developing exports.